

**National Junior Classical League**  
**San Antonio, Texas 2003**  
**SEVENTH ANNUAL ACADEMIC DECATHLON**

**Always choose the best response for each item.**  
**Items 96-100 will be scored only to break ties.**

**Section One: Grammar**

1. Which of the following verbs does not retain its present stem in the perfect stem?  
a. bibō                      b. serō                      c. vertō                      d. solvō                      e. pandō
2. ‘Achilles will die a few months before victory.’  
a. Achilles paucīs mēnsibus ante victōriam moriētur.  
b. Achilles paucīs mēnsibus ante victōriam morētur.  
c. Achilles paucōs mēnsēs ante victōriam morētur.  
d. Achilles paucās mēnsēs ante victōriam moriētur.  
e. Achilles paucōs mēnsēs ante victōriam moriētur.
3. Which of the following prepositions does not belong because of the case which it governs?  
a. prae                      b. absque                      c. cōram                      d. ab                      e. suprā
4. Which does not belong because of its gender?  
a. īdūs                      b. porticus                      c. ēnsis                      d. dōs                      e. Corinthus
5. Omnīno est amāns suī virtūs; optimē enim sē ipsa nōvit quamque amābilis sit intellegit (Cicero *De Amicitia* 98). Which of the following statements is false?  
a. it contains two reflexive pronouns                      b. it contains an indirect question  
c. ‘quam’ is the direct object of ‘intellegit’                      d. it contains a postpositive conjunction  
e. it contains an objective genitive
6. In the quote in #5, choose the best literal translation of ‘sē ipsa nōvit.’  
a. she really knows herself                      b. she herself knows herself  
c. that one knows herself                      d. she herself knew herself  
e. she knew herself well
7. Vēnerat iam tertius diēs, id est, exspectātiō liberāe cēnae, sed tot vulneribus cōnfossīs fuga magis placēbat quam quiēs (Petronius *Satyricon* 26). Which of the following statements is true?  
a. it contains an ablative of comparison                      b. it contains a dative of purpose  
c. it contains an appositive                      d. there are 5 words in the nominative case  
e. all of the statements are false

For #8-#11, refer to the following passage (Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 45)

Auctā cīvitāte magnitudīne urbis, fōrmātīs omnibus domī et ad bellī et ad pācis ūsūs, nē semper armīs opēs adqūirerentur, cōnsiliō augēre imperium cōnātus est, simul et aliquod addere urbī decus.

8. What use of the subjunctive is found in the passage above?  
 a. purpose                      b. result                      c. indirect question      d. indirect command      e. hortatory
9. Which of the following statements is true?  
 a. 'aliquod' is a noun                      b. 'ad' is best translated 'for the purpose of'  
 c. it contains an indirect statement      d. both a & b are true  
 e. both b & c are true
10. What word has the same grammatical usage as 'imperium'?  
 a. ūsūs                      b. armīs                      c. opēs                      d. cōnsiliō                      e. decus
11. What is the case and reason of 'urbī'?  
 a. dative of purpose                      b. dative with a compound verb  
 c. dative with a special adjective      d. ablative of respect  
 e. locative of place where
12. Quam ob rem prōmissa nostra atque ea quae legiōnibus bellō cōfectō tribūtūrōs nōs spondimus hodiernō senātūs cōsultō renovanda cēseō (Cicero *Philippics* 14.29). Which of the following statements is false?  
 a. there are 2 ellipses of 'esse'                      b. there is an ablative absolute  
 c. 'nōs' is in the nominative case                      d. 'senātūs' is in the genitive case  
 e. there is a reduplicated perfect stem

## Section Two: Greek Derivatives

13. The English word 'epithet' is derived from a Greek verb meaning \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. place                      b. describe                      c. glorify                      d. write                      e. shout
14. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?  
 a. epitome                      b. atom                      c. tomb                      d. tome                      e. anatomy
15. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?  
 a. patriarch                      b. hierarchy                      c. archaic                      d. archive                      e. arch
16. Which does not come from the same Greek root as the rest?  
 a. criminal                      b. criterion                      c. critic                      d. crisis                      e. hypocrisy
17. The English word 'melancholy' comes from two Greek roots meaning:  
 a. sweet pain                      b. sweet death                      c. black anger                      d. black sweetness                      e. black death



In 33-38, define each of the following.

- |            |            |              |            |          |          |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 33. gignō  | a. pāreō   | b. pariō     | c. parō    | d. parcō | e. fīgō  |
| 34. pandō  | a. extendō | b. claudō    | c. iaciō   | d. pellō | e. cadō  |
| 35. ceu    | a. aut     | b. atque     | c. enim    | d. at    | e. velut |
| 36. rūsus  | a. country | b. therefore | c. earth   | d. again | e. for   |
| 37. corium | a. basket  | b. heart     | c. leather | d. glass | e. wood  |
| 38. fānum  | a. temple  | b. fan       | c. cup     | d. field | e. boat  |

### Section Five: Latin Derivatives

39. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?  
 a. impulsive      b. pelt (noun)      c. push      d. compel      e. repeal
40. What is the meaning of the Latin verb from which the English adjective 'sensual' is derived?  
 a. love      b. pour      c. hope      d. take      e. feel
41. What Latin verb is the root of the English word 'effusive'?  
 a. fundō      b. sum      c. fīgō      d. for      e. fateor
42. The English verb 'desiccate' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. to dry      b. to cut      c. to destroy      d. to demonstrate      e. to crawl
43. The English verb 'reiterate' is from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. eō      b. iterum      c. iter      d. terō      e. reor
44. The English noun 'hotel' is from the Latin noun \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. hospes      b. ōtium      c. ōdium      d. hostis      e. hodiē
45. Which of the following is not derived from the same Latin root as the others?  
 a. fortuitous      b. fortitude      c. effort      d. enforce      e. forte
46. What is the meaning of the Latin noun from which the English adjective 'vicious' is derived?  
 a. change      b. street      c. victor      d. livelihood      e. fault
47. The English verb 'toast' is derived from the Latin verb \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. torreō      b. ardeō      c. torqueō      d. tondeō      e. tonō
48. What is the meaning of the Latin verb from which the English noun 'spouse' is derived?  
 a. place      b. promise      c. work      d. give      e. hope

### Section Six: Roman Life

49. What office did Augustus hold continuously from 31 BC to 23 BC?  
 a. censor                      b. dictator                      c. consul                      d. tribune                      e. praetor
50. What was the name given to a distribution tank which dispersed water from a main aqueduct to its various smaller branches in the city?  
 a. cloaca                      b. castellum                      c. spatium                      d. stagnum                      e. fornix
51. What monument in Rome contains a clearly visible change in its inscription because of an official *damnatio memoriae*?  
 a. Column of Marcus Aurelius                      b. Column of Trajan  
 c. Arch of Titus                      d. Arch of Constantine  
 e. Arch of Septimius Severus
52. What was the name of the religious ceremony which included the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull?  
 a. tripudium                      b. suovetauralia  
 c. instauratio                      d. haruspices  
 e. disciplina Etrusca
53. The terms *tali*, *Canis*, and *Venus* are all associated with:  
 a. constellations                      b. marriage                      c. cooking                      d. gambling                      e. magic
54. What April festival for the foreign goddess Cybele included theatrical performances in the city?  
 a. Parilia                      b. Floralia                      c. Megalesia                      d. Agonalia                      e. Saturnalia
55. What group elected the 2 censors every 5 years?  
 a. comitia centuriata                      b. comitia tributa  
 c. comitia curiata                      d. concilium plebis  
 e. the Senate
56. On an epitaph, the letters 'D. M.' are an abbreviation for a Latin phrase meaning:  
 a. rest in peace                      b. to the spirits of the dead  
 c. into divine hands                      d. here is buried  
 e. do not remove
57. Who created the first public library in Rome in the Atrium Libertatis during the reign of Augustus?  
 a. Agrippa                      b. Maecenas                      c. Asinius Pollio                      d. Messala                      e. Marcellus
58. During what month was the Nones on the 7<sup>th</sup>?  
 a. January                      b. June                      c. July                      d. November                      e. December

### Section Seven: Roman History

59. Which of the following battles was not a victory for the Romans?  
 a. Aquae Sextiae                      b. Arausio                      c. Sentinum                      d. Aegates Islands                      e. Pydna



72. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the city Antioch was the capital of the Roman province \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Asia                      b. Cilicia                      c. Syria                      d. Bithynia & Pontus  
 e. none of the above
73. In AD 14, which Roman province was westernmost?  
 a. Cyrene                      b. Dalmatia                      c. Lusitania                      d. Aquitania                      e. Galatia
74. The island Pitheculusae, the 1<sup>st</sup> Greek settlement in the West, is located closest to the ancient city \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Neapolis                      b. Tarquinii                      c. Formiae                      d. Lavinium                      e. Tarentum
75. In what region of Italy was Rhegium located?  
 a. Campania                      b. Apulia                      c. Calabria                      d. Brutium                      e. Lucania
76. Where was the ancient city Cnossus located?  
 a. Crete                      b. Sicily                      c. Sardinia                      d. Cyprus                      e. Lesbos

### Section Nine: Latin Literature

77. In the proem of his epic, who explicitly claimed that he was the reincarnation of Homer?  
 a. Livius Andronicus      b. Naevius                      c. Ennius                      d. Lucretius                      e. Lucan
78. Who wrote the Latin epic entitled *Argonautica*?  
 a. Lucan                      b. Statius                      c. Valerius Flaccus      d. Silius Italicus                      e. Petronius
79. All of the following authors were contemporaries except:  
 a. Tibullus                      b. Propertius                      c. Ovid                      d. Catullus                      e. Horace
80. Who began his 1<sup>st</sup> book of poetry with the line ‘Cynthia p̄rīma suīs miserum mē cēpit ocellīs’?  
 a. Gallus                      b. Horace                      c. Ovid                      d. Tibullus                      e. Propertius
81. What literary critic described Livy’s flowing & smooth writing style as ‘lactea ūbertās’?  
 a. Cicero                      b. Quintilian                      c. Seneca Maior                      d. Seneca Minor                      e. Maecenas
82. All of the following were plays of Plautus except:  
 a. Andria                      b. Captivi                      c. Rudens                      d. Pseudolus  
 e. all of these were plays by Plautus
83. In what work did Ovid assume the persona of a knowledgeable ‘praecēptor amōris’?  
 a. Ars Amatoria                      b. Amores                      c. Tristia                      d. Metamorphoses                      e. Ibis

**Section Ten: Reading Comprehension** This passage is from Book 5 of Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta 485  
 invitat qui forte velint et praemia dicit,  
 ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti  
 erigit et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,  
 quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.  
 convenere viri deiectamque aerea sortem 490  
 accepit galea, et primus clamore secundo  
 Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis;  
 quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor  
 consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.  
 tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, 495  
 Pandare, qui quondam iussus confundere foedus  
 in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.  
 extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,  
 ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.  
 tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus 500  
 pro se quisque viri et depromunt tela pharetris,  
 primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta  
 Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucris diverberat auras,  
 et venit adversique infigitur arbore mali.  
 intremuit malus timuitque exterrita pennis 505  
 ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.  
 post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu  
 alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.  
 ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro  
 non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit 510  
 quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;  
 illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.  
 tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato  
 tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,  
 iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus et alis 515  
 plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.



84. Who was permitted to compete in the archery contest (485-499)?
- the men from the ship of Serestus
  - those with a proven skill in archery
  - the competition was open to all
  - any Trojan
  - the participants were selected by lot
85. What was the target of the archery contest (485-499)?
- the ship of Serestus
  - the mast of Serestus' ship
  - a rope tied to Serestus' ship
  - a swift arrow shot high in the air
  - a dove
86. What is the scansion of 'Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis' (492)?
- dactyl - spondee - dactyl - dactyl - dactyl - spondee
  - dactyl - spondee - dactyl - spondee - dactyl - spondee
  - dactyl - spondee - spondee - dactyl - dactyl - spondee
  - dactyl - spondee - spondee - dactyl - spondee - spondee
  - dactyl - dactyl - spondee - spondee - dactyl - spondee
87. Who were the competitors in the archery contest (485-499)?
- Serestus, Hyrtacides, Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Pandarus, Acestes
  - Serestus, Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Pandarus, Acestes
  - Hyrtacides, Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Pandarus, Acestes
  - Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Pandarus, Acestes
  - Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Acestes
88. Which participant had earned a prize in an earlier event (485-499)?
- Serestus
  - Hyrtacides
  - Hippocoon
  - Pandarus
  - none of the above
89. What is the best translation of words 'qui ... in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos' (496-497)?
- prince Achivos who shot a weapon into the middle of the men
  - you who were the first to shoot an arrow into the middle of the Greeks
  - Achivos, you who were the first to twist a spear into the middle of the enemy
  - you, prince, who hurled a weapon into the middle of the Achaeans
  - he who first hurled a weapon into the middle of the Achaeans
90. What happened to the first arrow which was shot at the target (500-516)?
- it struck the mast of the ship
  - it failed to hit anything
  - it struck but did not kill the dove
  - it cut the rope
  - none of the above
91. What is(are) the nominative subject(s) contained in 'intremuit ... plausu' (505-506)?
- malus
  - ales
  - omnia
  - a & c
  - a, b, & c
92. What was the reaction of the assembled crowd to the first arrow (500-516)?
- astonishment
  - applause
  - sorrow
  - fear
  - none of the above
93. What literary device is found in 'ast ... rupit' (509-510)?
- chiasmus
  - synchysis
  - hiatus
  - enjambment

e. none of the above

94. To whom did Eurytion make a prayer before his attempt (500-516)?  
 a. Mnestheus      b. Anchises      c. Achivus      d. Aeneas  
 e. none of the above
95. What was remarkable about the arrow which was shot by Eurytion (500-516)?  
 a. it was black and heavy      b. it hit the dove as it flew away  
 c. it disappeared into thin air      d. it disappeared into a dark cloud  
 e. it cut the rope

**The following items will be scored only to break ties.**

96. Who made Cato the Younger a brave Stoic hero in his *magnum opus*? Here is a famous line from this work: 'Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catōnī.'  
 a. Petronius      b. Quintilian      c. Pliny Maior      d. Pliny Maior      e. Lucan
97. What was the nickname of the beggar Arnaeus whom Odysseus fought in the courtyard of his home?  
 a. Noman      b. Mercurius      c. Parasitus      d. Thersites      e. Irus
98. 'Lābitur uncta carīna, volat super impetus undās.' (Ennius) Which of the following statements is true?  
 a. it contains 5 dactyls and 1 spondee      b. the object of the preposition 'super' is 'impetus'  
 c. there are 3 words in the nominative      d. both a & c  
 e. all the statements are true
99. What is the meaning of the Latin word at the root of the English word 'bland'?  
 a. charming      b. evil      c. boring      d. excellent      e. dangerous
100. The Latin word 'mango' means:  
 a. fruit      b. slave      c. slave-dealer      d. eat      e. both a & b